THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

[illegible] CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1841. [NUMBER 46.

D. ASBURY, Editor.

W. H. [illegible], Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. E. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Hill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST. 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
12 Thursday,	5 12	6 48	*For August, 1841.*
13 Friday,	5 10	6 46	D. H. M.
14 Saturday,	5 17	6 43	Full 8 4 35 morn.
15 Sunday,	5 18	6 40	Last 11 12 53 forenoon
16 Monday,	5 18	6 41	New 16 4 8 aft'n.
17 Tuesday,	5 20	6 40	First 23 3 47 aft'n.
18 Wednesday	5 21	6 39	Full 31 8 15 even'g.

A CARD.

DR. J. E. YOUNG having located himself in Concord, tenders his Professional Services, in its various branches, to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

August 4, 1841. 45tf

SILK REELS

OF a superior quality, made by the subscriber at Mr. Cochrane's old Coach Shop. A fair sample to be seen at Mr. Joseph Sumner's, one door above the Shop.

WM. H. WRISTON.

Charlotte, July 15, 1841. 44tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. 41tf

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 28tf

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,

(SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] DAVIES AND SON.)
106 William street, corner of John-street, two doors above their old stand,
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchants to their stock, where they will find articles of every quality and price in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in showing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants', of cloth, seal skin, silk, velvet, merino, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks.

Of satin, corded velvet, bombazin, mode, &c.; plain, trimmed with bows, with bosoms plaited, &c. Parisian Stocks, a very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, an entire new style—to which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

Shirts.

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms.

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain plaited, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. Oiled Silk, medicated.

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments.

Lambs' wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hoskin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners.

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Fronts, Satins, Bombazines, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

☞It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,
106 William street, corner of John,
May 31, 1841. 3m New York.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 19, 1841.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 51tf

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Browntown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—*Education*, and the *Literary Institutions* of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—*Science*, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic*; excluding all *political* contests, and subjects calculated to promote *party* animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. P. RICHARDS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John H. Hood, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. HOOD, } Executors.
THO. O. HOOD, }

July 28, 1841. 146

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 38tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE-STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, choice WINES, FRESH TEAS, CORDIALS, &c. &c. consisting of

FRENCH BRANDY.	Fine Old Cogniac, and Champaigne, of the most favorite brands.
HOLLAND GIN.	"Hour Glass," "Grape," "Pine Apple" and "Swan." Imported direct.
WINES.	Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily and Malaga.
TEAS.	Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Pouchong, &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale. Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Cordials, Syrups, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

June 23, 1841. 144

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

A Good Example.—We heard Mr. Clay in a debate, a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the best principle of economy was this, "never to get in debt. To indulge your wants when you were able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them." The example is not only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a high source. To repress a want is one of the wisest, safest and most necessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the means, but encourages the safe precedent of living within them. If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is. Henry Clay and his noble housewife gives us an example worthy of all imitation.—*New York Express.*

ASTONISHING SAGACITY.

A young lady, while crossing a river in South Carolina, a short time since on horseback was, by a blunder of the horse, accidentally thrown off into the stream. She was borne down some distance by the current. When the animal recovered its feet and found that its rider had been placed in so perilous a situation, it immediately went in pursuit, overtook the fair prize, caught her garment in its teeth and carried her triumphantly and safely to the shore, thus saving a life which otherwise, in all probability, would have been lost in a watery grave. The memory of so faithful an animal should be immortalized with a marble monument.

A Long Chimney.—The largest chimney in the world is at the soda ash manufactory of Jas. Muspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 45 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 feet do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 brick.

Report on a Bankrupt Law.

The following Report, from the Committee on the Judiciary, accompanied the Bill reported by Mr. Barnard in the House of Representatives for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom have been referred the petitions and memorials presented to the House on the subject of a bankrupt law, respectfully report:

In the opinion of the committee, a bankrupt law ought to be passed by Congress without unnecessary delay; and they present a bill for the consideration of the House.

This bill is essentially the same that was matured in the Senate in the first session of the last Congress, after great deliberation, and which finally passed that body. It was not then considered in the House for want of time.

The policy of laws designed to afford remedy and relief as between creditors and their debtors who are hopelessly insolvent, has the sanction of usage, in the past and the present, among nearly all highly civilized and business communities. The leading idea upon which these laws have proceeded has certainly not always been the same; it has varied with the general state of the law, and with the progress of society. In a country where the creditor was, by law, the undisputed arbiter of liberty and life to his insolvent debtor, the immediate motive for interposition must have been different from that which has prompted legislative interference where the relation of debtor and creditor has been differently understood.

In England, bankrupt laws had their origin apparently in the idea that debtors who did not pay were merely unwilling, and not unable to pay. The first bankrupt law passed in the time of Henry 8th was levelled against those "who craftily obtained the goods of other men, and fled; or kept their houses, not minding to pay their debts."—It came in aid of the law, proceeding on the same idea of ability and unwillingness, which authorized imprisonment for debt—a thing unknown to the common law. If a debt was not paid, the credit itself was supposed to have been *craftily* obtained; the ability to pay was presumed; the debtor was arrested and imprisoned till he should be made willing; or, if he had fled or kept house, so that arrest was impossible, his estate passed into the custody of the law for the liquidation of the debt.

So long as this idea of ability and unwillingness prevailed, and no other was admitted, the whole evil, so far as creditors were considered, was supposed to be adequately met by the punishment of imprisonment or confiscation. When however, it was found, as industry and production came to be increased by the use of capital and credit, that the mass of debtors who did not pay were only unable but not unwilling, it became necessary to turn round, and, without disarming the creditor, throw a shield over the defenceless head of his honest and innocent debtor.

The law in England on this subject often variously modified in matters of detail, now is, and has long been, in substance:

First, that where creditors invoke the punishment of imprisonment on their debtor, the latter, if willing but unable to pay, may regain freedom upon a voluntary and honest surrender of his property, to be applied towards liquidation.

A second, that where creditors invoke the punishment of confiscation on their debtor, which can only be done where the debtor belongs to one or another of certain specified classes, the creditors shall take the full benefit of the proceeding by the application of the property towards the payment of their debts: *provided* the debtor, being honest and willing but unable to pay in full, shall, on certain terms and conditions, be forever discharged from all legal obligation to pay the rest and residue of his debts.

Thus the law of interposition and relief, in England, as between creditors on the one hand, and debtors who cannot pay their debts on the other, stands, and is administered, in two distinct branches, and under two distinct systems. In the one system the debtors are denominated insolvent; in the other they are called bankrupt. In a report made to the Queen, in July, 1840, and signed by eight out of nine commissioners appointed to investigate this subject, it was strongly recommended to reduce these two branches of the law and systems of administration to one consistent system, and make the whole law of the case more conformable to reason and to right.

The principal improvements in the law relating to insolvency proposed by the commissioners are these:

To extend the benefits of the discharge from debts, in case of bankruptcy, beyond the mercantile and other specified classes, to which they are now chiefly confined, so as to embrace "all persons engaged in business requiring capital and credit."

To allow and encourage a voluntary cession of property, on the part of insolvents, "at such period of difficulties as will best ensure equal justice to all their creditors."

To make the granting of a certificate of discharge a judicial act, which may be opposed by creditors for cause, but to which their consent shall not be necessary.

The suggestion of these improvements is sufficient to indicate the great change which public sentiment has undergone, or is undergoing, in England, in regard to the proper basis of authority between creditors and their insolvent debtors.

At this day, and in this country, if a system of laws relating to bankruptcies is to be established, it is believed that it is not difficult to perceive and state the grounds on which it ought to stand.

Credits, or demands, are property, in which, not infrequently, the bulk of large individual estates consists. As property, they are under the protection of the law, as much as any other kind of property.—All the rights of property attach to them—the right of protection and defence against all encroachment and injury, and the right of recovery when wrongfully taken away, or withheld. They are private property, and private property is sacred. It must be respected. And the law must be vigilant and efficient in its guardianship of it. Failure in this is failure in the highest duty of civil society and tends directly to dissolution.

But the nature of credits, or demands, is such as to constitute them a peculiar species of property; and, before we can undertake to pronounce with certainty on the whole duty of society and the law in regard to them, we must consider attentively their nature and peculiarities.

They are held by a peculiar tenure—a tenure which implies and includes a contingency. The foundation of loan is trust, wherever securities are not taken; it is credit—all terms which imply risk, and the possibility of failure. The risk relates to the question of solvency or insolvency when the period comes for demanding payment. This kind of property is held subject to this contingency, and the lender himself takes the risk; he is his own insurer. If his debtor fails, he loses; if not, he has his own. He charges, too, for this risk, in the shape of interest, premium, or commission. He parts with the immediate possession of his property, expecting it to come back to him, in proper time, with increase; he puts it afloat, and takes a hazard of the voyage, for a consideration. If whelmed in the turbulent sea, he expects to sustain the loss. He is content to hold his property subject to this contingency.

While his debtor remains solvent, which is always to be presumed until the contrary appear, the duty of society and the law towards him and this property of his is plain enough. If he invoke the law in the case, it will come efficiently to his aid. If his debtor attempt to elude his demand by flight or fraud, it will arrest him and restrain him of his liberty; and, otherwise, it will seize the unwilling debtor's estate and make the debt out of it for the creditor. When the law by these means has aided the creditor in the recovery of his property, it has done all its duty as against his solvent debtor.

But suppose, before such recovery is had, the debtor is found to have fallen into a state of helpless insolvency; in other words, that contingency has arisen subject to which the demand has been holden from its inception? In this case a new duty has arisen on the part of the law.

The fact of insolvency being ascertained, the fact of utter and hopeless inability to pay all his debts, the debtor stands to each creditor, if not in a new relation, at least in a relation materially modified. His creditors, taken together, now form a class, looking for a common relief to a common fund, which is insufficient to satisfy them all; and every principle of equity and justice requires that the law should interpose to give to each his distributive share, according to the relative amount of his demand, at the same time casting on each an amount of loss proportioned to the risk and insurance undertaken by him.

When this is done, the inquiry arises, what more remains for the law to do?—What further aid can the creditors demand? They cannot have the body of their debtor cut up and divided between them, as was said might have been done under the law of the Twelve Tables, or sell him with his wife and children into slavery, *trans Tyberim*. They cannot at this day and in this country load him with chains, inflict stripes upon him, or throw him into perpetual prison. With us, in this country, it may be considered as wholly settled, by a wise and humane public sentiment and policy, that the law will pursue, and will permit creditors to pursue, an honest but unfortunate and hopelessly insolvent debtor no further, after what remains of his wrecked fortune has been equitably divided amongst those to whom he is indebted.

Beyond this the law sees and wisely adjudges that there is an end of all reasonable hope of further advantage to creditors. A form of indebtedness still remains, but the substance is gone. Nothing is left to the debtor with which to recover himself but his hands. He may labor in employments more or less profitable, according to his skill or his habits, but in no regular employment will or can the wages of labor afford more than current support to the laborer and those dependent on him, so long as he is not permitted to turn one dollar of his surplus earnings into capital, or obtain one dollar of capital upon credit with which to aid him in enhancing the profits of his business—a thing utterly forbidden and rendered impossible to the bankrupt debtor.—To hold the debtor or allow his creditors to hold him in this hopeless position is unjust, unnecessary, and cruel. It is to bind him hand and foot and lay him down at the feet of his creditors, a victim and a sacrifice, as much lost to himself, to his family, and to society, if not as much degraded, as if, like the debtor in Rome, he might be led through the public streets by his creditor, with a halter round his body, and be made the unresisting subject of blows and personal chastisement.

It is at this point then that society has an eminent duty to perform towards the debtor and towards itself. That contingency has now happened, the hazard of which the creditor was content to run, for such consideration as was satisfactory to himself; his debtor has fallen into hopeless insolvency, and his demand, or some part of it, has sunk with him. He has nothing to complain of. By the very act of lending the debtor his property, without exacting security, he consented to take his share with other creditors in the risk of loss and sacrifice to which the debtor's business necessarily exposed their property in his hands, and he took or stipulated beforehand for his pay for that very risk. The enterprise has turned out an unlucky one, and he must bear his loss. The law has stepped in, as he knew it would, or as he knew it might and ought, by the terms of the Constitution of the country, to make an equitable adjustment of profit and loss between him and his partners in the enterprise, the other creditors; and having done this, it has done all that the nature of the case admitted of for *his* aid and benefit.—And now comes the case of the debtor, and the interest which society has in his restoration.

It is undoubtedly true, that to interfere in the slighest degrees to impair the obligation of contracts between individuals is an exercise of high transcendental power on the part of the Government. This Government does, when it undertakes to release a party from the performance of any part of his contract. This power is expressly prohibited to the States by the Constitution; and it is believed that it belongs as little to this Government as to the States, except so far as it may be included in the power expressly given to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcies.—Within the legitimate range of such laws, the power undoubtedly exists; and it had long been a part of the policy of such laws, before the adoption of the Constitution, to discharge the honest bankrupt from the remainder of his debts after his entire estate had been applied ratably towards the payment of them.

It is believed that a power like this exists, of necessity, in every country, where capital and credit are extensively employed, in the prosecution of business and enterprise. In our country, it has been expressly confided to the General Government, and it can be exercised, with full effect, by no other authority. The duty of this Government then, is as plain as its power, and it is believed to be a matter of just reproach that it has been so long neglected. After the law has compelled the debtor to the performance of his contracts as far as all his means will go, and when it has, on mature deliberation, pronounced its solemn judgment, that further performance at the present time, or any time, has, through unavoidable misfortune, become morally impossible, while the ordinary legal power of his creditors remains, then the release of the debtor from any further legal liability on his contracts, becomes the indispensable duty of the governing power. Let the *moral* obligation remain, as it will, as strong as ever; it is the legal liability only, which is touched. It affects the *remedy* rather than the *obligation*.—Government does not tear the contract, or order it to be delivered up to be cancelled. It leaves to the creditor the evidence of his debt in full possession, and it does not relieve the debtor, in the least degree, from the full moral force of his promises and undertakings, whenever he may have the ability to perform them. It does nothing more than withhold from the creditor the aid and power of the courts, after it has judicially ascertained that further performance has become *impossible*. The duty of civil society to supply to creditors the means of coercion and remedy, through its courts, in case of a breach of contract, is one of indispensable obligation; but Government must decide when this duty has been faithfully performed, and when it has gone far enough for the ends of substantial justice. It must have the right to judge, in the first place what modes and forms of remedy it will give, and then, how far such remedy shall be pursued and carried. When it has been pushed as far as it is safe for human power to go—as far as it can go, without unmitigated evil—then it is time to withhold it.

On the general principles which have now been stated, the main provisions of this bill rest. No distinction is here attempted to be set up between an insolvent system and a bankrupt system. All persons, whatever may be their occupation, who are unable to meet their debts and engagements, are insolvents. And if they so declare themselves, they are deemed bankrupts. These are *voluntary* bankrupts.

It is in regard to the mercantile classes only, or those whose business renders them directly liable to the peculiar hazards which attended mercantile operations; it is in regard to debtors in these classes only, and where their indebtedness amounts to a certain sum, that the right is given to creditors, under limitations, and on the happening of certain events, to cause such debtors to be declared bankrupt, and have their estates seized for their behoof.—These are then *involuntary* bankrupts.—And this the only distinction made in the bill in regard to the various classes of insolvent debtors in the community, to whom such a bill is deemed at all applicable.

The bill proceeds upon the principle that every person in the community, of whatever calling, who, in the employment of capital and credit, applied, by his skill and industry, in production, has fallen into hopeless insolvency, so that all further effort to restore and redeem himself has become evidently useless, is entitled to the relief which this bill is intended to afford; and that in all cases the debtor may, if he choose, take the initiative. With-

[illegible] however, to the [illegible] who have suffered [illegible] able and prompt on account of the great importance and necessity of promptness and punctuality in meeting all their engagements, that it should be put in the power of their creditors to move against them in certain circumstances, without waiting for them to stir the subject of their insolvency.

In the principles already stated, will be found the reasons for making the provisions of this bill apply as well to existing cases and contracts as to those which arise after the passage of the act.

All the legitimate power of civil society would be exerted in vain to coerce a full compliance with the contracts of insolvents, who have first lost the means of payment which they had in possession, and then are stript by existing laws of all the ordinary and indispensable means and instruments of accumulation and recovery. There are supposed to be not less than 500,000 such persons now in the United States; men who, though now bankrupt and ruined themselves, have by their industry and skill in business, and the use of capital and credit, added millions upon millions to the aggregate wealth of the nation—a wealth that still subsists, though no part of it is theirs; and who need only to be relieved from the bondage of oppressive debt to enter again, with renewed but chastened energy, on the field of enterprise, and add again new millions to the wealth of the community. Society, any more than their own families, cannot afford to lose the services of such men.

It is believed, too, to be the highest interest of creditors themselves that the condition of their insolvent debtors, either voluntarily or at their instance, should be disclosed before their affairs, once on the decline, become desperate, having nothing available for the payment of their debts.—No doubt whatever is entertained that, under a judicious bankrupt system, more will be realized to creditors, on the whole, from their insolvent debtors, than would be if they should be left to follow up the usual remedies without it. Among other advantages which creditors will have under this bill is that of being relieved from those unjust preferences by which it too often happens that the whole estate of a failing debtor is applied to satisfy a favorite creditor in full, while all the rest are left to bear the loss of their entire demands.

The creditors themselves now feel a deep interest in the passage of a bankrupt law, whether viewed as a question of propriety or a question of policy and humanity, is abundantly evinced by the numerous petitions which have come to us from every quarter of the country, and especially from the great commercial cities. The number of those who still cling to ancient opinions in this matter, and who remonstrate against the escape of their insolvent debtors out of their hands on any terms, is comparatively very small, and is believed to be diminishing almost daily. As we have said, more will be saved out of insolvents' estates under a judicious bankrupt law than could be without it; while to all persons engaged in prosperous business, and to the community at large, the gain which must be realized by restoring so many valuable customers and co-operators in productive employment to active and profitable life and business cannot fail to be immense.

This bill does not include corporations among the debtors on whom it operates.—A recurrence to the principles stated in this report will show that a bill, framed on such a basis as this, could not, without serious discrepancy, embrace corporations.—Corporations aggregate cannot be imprisoned; nor, where the corporate body is alone liable for debts, could the corporators be imprisoned or held personally responsible in any way. As a general, if not an invariable, rule, these corporations end their existence on falling into insolvency. Their effects are distributed among their creditors and the corporation ceases. Every thing is done, in this respect, in the case of a corporation, under its own charter, which is proposed to be done, under this bill, in the case of individuals; while such corporations, being dissolved after their effects are distributed, could not require and could not receive a discharge from their debts as bankrupts. They would be discharged already. The law of their organization is or should be bankrupt law enough for them. The remedy, moreover, in case of insolvency of a corporation, is complete, or may be, in the State where the law, having a local existence, which, from its very nature, lasts no longer than its solvency: and if the corporation falls into insolvency, no aid or authority on the part of the Federal Government necessary to give all the relief which the case requires or is susceptible of. State authority and State power is sufficient for this purpose.

The proposition which has sometimes been made to include incorporated banks in a bankrupt bill proceeds evidently on the notion of the necessity of restraining them in the exercise of their power of creating currency. It is a question of currency and if the power of arresting State banks in their business, of creating currency, or upon their abuse of that business, belongs to this Government at all, it is believed that it is not appropriately derived from the clause in the Constitution concerning bankruptcies, but from some authority which it possesses over the subject of currency.

The committee have not deemed it their duty to go into an inquiry concerning the constitutional power of Congress to legislate over State banks in the mode and with the view proposed; which is understood to be that of arresting their proceeding, by the legal interposition of this Government, whenever they shall suspend payments in specie. Whether such a power exists, and, if it does exist, whether it is expedient to exercise it, seems to have no immediate connexion with the subject now under consideration. We are clearly of opinion that such an enactment could not find a proper, if it could a constitutional place, in a bankrupt law framed on the principles and with the objects of this bill.

Never let slip an opportunity of gaining a new idea.

[illegible] INDIANS.

[illegible] people fade [illegible] march of the white man, every thing connected with their history, or in any way calculated to throw light upon their character, manners and customs, becomes matter of interest. It has always been the misfortune of the world, that the most favorable opportunities for collecting historical facts have been suffered to pass unimproved, and it has not, in most cases until the generation witnessing the events had passed away, that any one seemed to have thought of making them matters of record. So it has been in regard to the Cherokee Indians. North Carolinians have had abundant opportunities to collect a fund of interesting and useful historical matter in reference to this people, which, if treasured up would have been entertaining and instructive, for generations to come. But those opportunities, to a very great extent, have been suffered to pass by, and now we either seek in vain, or rely upon the vague statements of indifferent witnesses for those facts connected with their history, which justice to the future required that some competent witness should have made a matter of record.

We lately spent a few days among that portion of those Indians who, under different treaties, have been citizenized, and are now living in the bounds of this State.—With the law, or policy, under and by which they were suffered to remain, we at present have nothing to do. On that subject we have not been sufficiently informed, to make up an opinion altogether satisfactory to ourselves, though as yet we have neither seen or heard any thing contrary to that belief that their remaining here, is in perfect accordance with equal justice and good policy. About their present condition, however, we may venture a few remarks, as we were somewhat particular to acquaint ourselves with it correctly.

There are two settlements or towns in this State N. C. one on the waters of Ocone Lufty river in Haywood county, and the other is, we think, in Cherokee county, on a creek called Chenee. The former, (the one we visited) contains about seven hundred people, and the latter from four to five hundred.

Of the seven Hundred in Haywood, we saw at least five hundred. More than four hundred were together at a religious meeting, and without a single exception they were all comfortably clad, and had every appearance of being as well fed and as healthy as we would expect to find the same number of people in any nation or in any country. Their clothing was all plain, not to say coarse, but it was such as would make them altogether comfortable—in most cases it was clean, and what was much to their praise it was mostly of their own manufacture. Their cabins presented, to be sure, but little neatness, or what the more civilized and refined would call comfort, but they, with their corn fields, potatoe and bean patches, presented an assurance that their owners were like, for the ensuing year at least, to have an abundance of the necessaries of life, and to be able to enjoy them under full protection from the inclemencies of the season. In reference to their situation, as it regards sustenance, we confess we were never more agreeably disappointed in our lives.

They still retain many of the ancient customs of their fathers, though we were informed that many had been lost. Very few of them speak or understand the English language, and we are much inclined to the opinion that it will be well for them to remain so, at least for a considerable time to come, as a knowledge of that language would bring them into an association with a class of the whites, from whom they would be like to learn many vices, and perhaps no virtues. At present they are proverbially sober, and for the most part industrious. They have a temperance society, to which with five or six individual exceptions, they all belong and no people on earth adhere more rigidly to their pledge. The principal Chief informed us that there were but three or four individuals among them who drunk spirits at all, "and these," he added, "*never drink here*—THEY ALWAYS GO AMONG THE WHITES TO GET DRUNK!!" A fact that must be looked upon by all, as any thing else than creditable to the white man. We are satisfied ourselves, that the true cause why the Indian race has always been found to decline, and in some tribes, to become extinct, when surrounded in their settlements by the whites, is to be sought for in this very fact, "*they go among the whites to get drunk!*" By indulging in this propensity, they neglect to make the necessary exertions to procure a sustenance, and in consequence, live a great portion of the summer season on weeds and roots, which naturally, prepared as they are by them, induce disease, particularly among the children, and an exterminating death ensues. In place of declining, we have no sort of doubt but that they will prosper and do well, though entirely surrounded by settlement of whites, if they can be kept sober. And we have as little doubt of their being kept sober, if proper exertions be made on the part of those whites who act as their agents, and otherwise have influence among them.

Those of whom we have been speaking, have rigid laws against drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and other more prominent vices, which they most vigorously enforce. From eighty to a hundred among them are members of the church, and at present, they are favored with the constant services of a minister, sent among them as a missionary, by the Methodist church.

We were particularly interested with some specimens of their mechanical skill. In one instance, at his request, the Agent, Mr. W. H. Thomas,) had supplied a sprightly young Indian with a set of blacksmithing tools, who went immediately to work, and in a few months presented his benefactor with a percussion pistol lock, stock and barrel—entirely of his own manufacture. The pistol is now in our possession, ready at any time for the inspection of the curious. Finding that we were interested in their work, they kindly promised that at a future day, they would furnish us with a variety of specimens done up in their best style.—*Highland Messenger.*

IN SENATE.

Thursday, July 22.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Bankrupt Bill was taken up in the Senate, and read by sections, Mr. Berrien explaining the details. The bill having been gone through, and some trivial verbal amendments made, with a view to give time for the preparation of other amendments, Mr. Smith moved to go into executive session; which motion prevailed.

Friday, July 23.

The Bankrupt bill was again taken up, and a debate of some length occurred on an amendment offered by Mr. Nicholson to include banking institutions. The bill was then laid on the table, and the amendment ordered to be printed; but at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, its consideration was again resumed. Some amendments having been made, the bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. Prentiss delivered his views at considerable length against the general features of the bill; after which the question was taken, and the bill ordered to be engrossed—yeas 27, nays 22.

Saturday, July 24.

The Bankrupt Bill was read a third time, and the question being "Shall this bill pass?" Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Walker and Mr. Berrien advocated the bill, and Mr. Buchanan opposed it.

Mr. Prentiss said, as the question involved very important principles, he would move that the question be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the passage of the bill, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—23.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Clay, and the question on agreeing with the committee on the several amendments ordered to be taken separately. Several of the amendments were concurred in.

Monday, July 26.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up. The amendments made in committee having been gone through with, other amendments were proposed.

An amendment offered by Mr. Huntington, to restrict the issue of notes to not less than $5, instead of $10, was lost, the vote being 25 to 25.

An amendment offered by Mr. Benton, prohibiting members of Congress from being stockholders, or from being counsel or attorney for the Bank or any of its branches, or in any way employed by it, was also rejected—yeas 22, nays 29.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tappan, asserting the power of Congress, under the constitution, to repeal the act at pleasure, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 29.

Mr. King moved an amendment to exclude the President, Vice President, heads of departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. from all discounts in the bank or its branches. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 27.

The proceedings on the bill occupied the Senate until near five o'clock.

Tuesday, July 27.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill, on leave, to amend the act entitled an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico; which bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up. Mr. Morehead delivered a speech of two hours' length in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Calhoun, Allen, Benton and others rejoined.

Mr. Simmons then moved to re-consider the vote of yesterday on the proposition to limit the issue of notes to a domination of not less than five dollars. He had voted in the negative, but from conversations with his friends, it was thought desirable, in the present state of the currency, to make the proposed change. The motion prevailed—yeas 27, nays 23.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Benton, and advocated by Mr. Smith of Indiana.

The question was then taken on Mr. Huntington's amendment, restricting the issue of notes to a denomination of not less than five dollars; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 22.

Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of an amendment regulating the establishment of offices of discount and deposite in the several States and territories.

Mr. Rives followed at great length against the amendment.

The debate was continued by Mr. Preston in favor, and by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Walker and Mr. Buchanan in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Clay rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Rives in reply at very considerable length; when the question was taken, and the amendment adopted—yeas 25, nays 24.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

The Senate then adjourned, after a protracted session of seven hours.

Wednesday, July 28.

The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico, was reported from the committee on foreign relations, read three several times by general consent, and passed.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications, &c. was taken up, and considered, and postponed until Saturday next.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was read a third time; and after some discussion, the question [illegible]

[illegible] Clay, of [illegible] Graham, [illegible] son, Merrick, Miller, [illegible] Prentiss, Preston, [illegible] Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—[illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

Thursday, July 29.

Mr. Mangum, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill from the House for the establishment of a home squadron, without amendment.

Also, the bill to provide for the navy pensions, with an amendment to strike out the second section.

This bill having been taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Mangum explained the object of the committee in striking out the second section.

A debate of some length occurred; after which the question was taken on striking out the second section, and decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 22.

Other amendments were proposed, and the debate continued, when the further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

The bill for the renewal of the banks of the District of Columbia was next taken up, and the debate upon it continued for some time; when its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 22.

The business of the morning hour was the consideration of the report and resolution, presented yesterday from the committee on commerce, for the appointment of a committee to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing system and rates of duties on imports upon the manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests of the country, and of procuring, generally, such information as may be useful to Congress in any revision of the revenue laws which may be attempted at the next session.

The debate upon this resolution was continued beyond the morning hour, and until the adjournment.

Friday, July 23.

The debate was continued on the resolution from the committee on commerce; and the question being taken; the resolution was adopted—yeas 106, nays 104.

Mr. M'Keon moved to reconsider the vote, and offered his reasons. Mr. Stanly replied. Mr. Proffit moved the previous question, but the house adjourned without taking it.

Saturday, July 24.

The vote being taken on Mr. M'Keon's motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, the motion prevailed—yeas 106, nays 90—and the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks, commonly known as the revenue bill, was taken up in committee of the whole, and sometime spent in the consideration of it, when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, July 26.

The consideration of the bill in relation to duties and drawbacks, was again resumed in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

Tuesday, July 27.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again taken up in committee, and the debate resumed.

Mr. Underwood made some statements and arguments on the subject of retaliatory duties; and offered an amendment to countervail the high duties upon tobacco in France.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Kennedy of Md. submitted an amendment to the revenue bill, which being one of some detail he desired to have it printed; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, June 28.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 113 to 83, to close the debate in committee of the whole on the revenue bill at 12 o'clock on Friday next.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the bill from the Senate to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pickens, which of the two bills the gentleman from Pennsylvania meant to press? Mr. Sergeant said, he would prefer the bill from the Senate; though he would not be understood to say that it might not need some amendments.

Thursday, July 29.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents; which, after some conversation, was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Levy introduced a bill making farther provision for the suppression of hostilities in Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill in relation to duties on drawbacks was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

The Maria Cornell Case.—The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is about to publish a narrative of the confessions of Levi Cass, a seaman on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, in which he acknowledges the participation of himself and others in the "*murder of Sarah Maria Cornell*," for which the Rev. E. K. Avery was indicted and tried.

[illegible] too legible to be overlooked, [illegible] correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."—*Jackson's Inaugural Address, March 4, 1829.*

Washington, April 28, 1829.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., and of informing you, that ALL the REMOVALS and APPOINTMENTS you recommended, were made on the day your letter was received.

With respect, your friend and obt. servt.

M. VAN BUREN.

—*Madison Sentinel.*

"The people have more reason to fear too few removals than too many."—*Amos Kendall.*

We have placed at the head of this article a few of the watchwords of ruthless proscription under which the opposition, when in power, rallied, in order to remind them of by-gone days, and to refresh their memories when they raise a similar hue and cry against the present administration. President Tyler has a highly important duty to perform to the country in the exercise of the power of removal from office; for the good republican test—"is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"—formed the very least of the qualifications of thousands of those who were appointed to office under the two last administrations; and it is his duty to the country, that all who received office for partisan services and because they were "faithful to the party," should be removed forthwith. The system of reform in the government would be incomplete without it, and as soon as the President is released from his pressing duties connected with the session of Congress, the most rigid scrutiny into these matters will be made, and all incompetent and faithless officers, who have received appointment as the reward of partisan services, or who have brought their official patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections, may, we learn, expect to take up their line of march to the obscurity of private life, which they ought never to have left. Then may we expect to hear the tocsin sounded from Maine to Louisiana, of "proscription, high-handed proscription," &c. &c., with a total disregard and disbelief of the good causes, which the President had for removal. President Tyler will remove no officer except for good cause, and he solicits a thorough scrutiny and investigation by the public of his reasons for such removals; he does not fear the light. What would be thought of him if he should, without any cause whatever, perform such an act as is understood by the above letter from Mr. Van Buren, removing, at the solicitation of an individual, whole scores of officers, for no other cause than that they did not "belong to the party," and filling the vacancies thereby created with creatures and tools who were ready to do his bidding, whatever it might be? This we hold would be highly disgraceful and discreditable in a private individual, but such a reckless and wanton act performed by the President of the United States, evinces a degradation of feeling and a subserviency to the vilest radicalism of party which has ever taken place in this or any other country. The creatures of such a feeling, who have been called by such motives to fill the high and important offices of a great and virtuous people, ought to be ejected from office forthwith; and President Tyler would be untrue to himself and the country if he permitted them to remain longer in office, outraging by their incompetency, dishonesty and improper sense of decency and patriotism, the institutions of the government.

Yankee Energy.—A few days since a gentleman of this city was standing near the canal at Coeymans, when he saw a small yawl boat approaching him, propelled by a lad about seventeen years of age. The boat contained also the boy's mother, six sisters and a small brother. Our friend asked him where he was from, and where bound; and was answered in substance as follows:

"We are from Ohio. My father died there; and we were nearly destitute, mother thought we had best go back to Saybrook, Conn., where we used to live; so we raised money enough to get this boat, and started from Ohio last fall. We came through Lake Erie and got into the Canal, where we were stopped by the ice; and during the winter we hauled our boat up by the side of the Canal, where we remained till the ice broke up. Sometimes we were considerably cold, and at other times sick a little, but on the whole we all got along right smart. We shall go down the North River, and up the Sound to Saybrook."

During this conversation our friend was walking along the margin of the canal; our noble Yankee boy, being unwilling to lose any time, kept constantly propelling his boat forward, the younger brother, a lad of only seven or eight years of age, steering the craft. It was Sunday morning, and the mothers and daughters were clad in their Sabbath suits, and engaged in reading. A small furnace was standing on the deck of the boat, and a sail, snugly stowed, was lying fore and aft. The few cooking utensils, bedding and clothing, belonging to this poor family, were securely placed under the deck.

Here is an instance of industry and perseverance, which commends itself to the notice of the rising generation—ay, and the present one, too. No doubt, if this boy lives, he will yet make a stir in the world, and if we knew his name we would publish it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An ingenious artist in England, named Barter, a glass cloth weaver, has recently presented to the Queen a splendid apron and a pair of slippers, of this singular fabric. The Court Journal says "the glass cloth of this person's manufacture is improved by washing."

Slaves Imported into Cuba.—Sir Robert Peel in his speech to the electors of Tamworth, states that the number of slaves annually brought from the coast of Africa to Cuba, is at least 50,000.

[illegible] of Sir Robert [illegible] The latter [illegible] a full majority of [illegible] but the former, [illegible] majority, with [illegible] call a working majority, [illegible] in Congress a [illegible] elections. The Conservatives have got a good many [illegible] and upon these [illegible] ly. Almost all the [illegible] have been [illegible] not yet supplied with places. O'Connell and his colleagues were turned out of Dublin, but the Irish agitator flew to Meath, and, meeting a friend of his prospects there, jumped into his seat.

The English papers of course are full of these elections. Expresses had been run in all directions, to hurry them. They absorbed the consideration of all other subjects. American affairs are hardly mentioned. There had been many riots in the different large towns of Ireland, and some in England. The journals freely discuss who is to surround the Queen, and the Whigs want to know of Sir Robert Peel what he intends to do.

The continental news, but hardly given in the English papers, appears to be of no interest. The Queen of Hanover and Madame Catalani are dead. There had been an emeute at Toulouse, but it was all over. A shock of an earthquake had been felt in many parts of France. The insurrection in Candia continued.

The effect of the English commercial news upon our market has not been remarkable in any article except that of Flour. In consequence of an advance at Liverpool to 23.6 and 24, and the unsettled state of the weather there, there was a general rise here to-day, after the news of the steamer got about, of 25 cents per barrel. Common brands sell at $5.87; Western 5.62 to 5.75; Michigan 5.62. The cotton market was not affected. This staple in England had felt some slight change forward and then backward, but left off firm.

There is a project in London, I see, to have nothing more to do with American State stocks, and this by a concert of action upon 'Change, until the interest on the stocks of all the States is paid. The London Times' money article proposes this with some [illegible]. This is something of a new move, and of a character to arrest some attention.

In London, Maryland 6 per cent. stocks sold at 75; New York 5's at 81; Ohio 6's at 87; Tennessee 6's at 79; U. S. Bank stock at 4 pounds sterling.

In Rotheram, (England,) 60 lives were lost by the rolling over of a small vessel, in which 160 persons had entered for a launch. Lord Morpeth, the Irish Secretary, was defeated in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Money is stated to be abundant in England. One or two important failures though had taken place in London.—*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

As it is not impossible, that Sir Robert Peel will be the next Prime Minister of England, the following remarks by him in canvassing the borough of Tamworth, have some interest in the present juncture of affairs between this country and Great Britain. "One of the best customers," said he, "we have for our manufactures are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace. (Great cheers.) And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country—that or this—will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honor of either—for the preservation of national honor should be always the first consideration.—And I do hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between the two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision could not take place without materially affecting the warm, the best interests of humanity all over the globe."

CONGRESSIONAL ELOQUENCE is said to have improved vastly since the adoption of the "one hour" rule. It is attended with one vexatious thing. Sublimated orators are hardly aware of the expiration of the hour, and as members sit with watch in hand, the eloquent speaker is often choaked off in the very midst of his ecstatic rhapsodies. Sometimes, when at the very top of his loftiest flights, when his steam eloquence is at the highest pressure, the hour expires, and he is dropped by his colleagues as quick as a sportsman wings a plover. Business goes ahead promptly, even if some pathos is lost, and the orators from their sublime heights are suddenly brought to a ridiculously low elevation.—*North American.*

☞ The Mr. Burnet of Cincinnati, who last week [illegible] in his house a runaway slave of Gen. McCalla, of Lexington, and made a forcible resistance to the attempt of Gen. McC. to take the fugitive, came near falling a victim to the vengeance of the people of Cincinnati. On the night after the outrage, hundreds of citizens, as we learn from the papers of that place, surrounded his house, threw stones at the windows, and assailed the door with the avowed intention of destroying every thing upon the premises; but the civil authorities interfered, and, by means of [illegible] threats and more persuasive [illegible] induced them to forego their [illegible] and [illegible] to their homes.—[illegible]

A [illegible] of "[illegible]" was [illegible] -five and a [illegible]

[illegible] do not [illegible] But [illegible] of the Bank [illegible] the bill before the Senate [illegible] In 1834, Mr. Calhoun [illegible] for his aid the [illegible] were chartered.

On the [illegible] of January, 1814, Mr. Calhoun [illegible] in the House of Representatives [illegible] the Committee of Ways and Means [illegible] to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank, to be located in the District of Columbia," and [illegible] in its support, that "it could not be doubted that it came within the constitutional power of Congress."

On the [illegible] of April, 1814, Felix Grundy, of Tenn., moved "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a National Bank." This was agreed to, Mr. John C. Calhoun voted aye!

On the [illegible] of October, same year, a resolution was adopted, declaring it "expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several States." Ayes 93, Noes 54. John C. Calhoun voting aye!

On the 7th of November following, Mr. John C. Calhoun proposed that the capital of the Bank should be fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Lowndes moved to reduce it to thirty five millions, and Mr. Calhoun voted against the reduction.

The grounds upon which Mr. Calhoun based his support of a National Bank, were:

"[illegible] Relief from the immediate pressure on the Treasury.

"2d. A permanent elevation of the public credit; and"

"3d. A permanent and safe circulating medium of general credit."

The bank bill failed, but on the 7th of January, 1815, Mr. Calhoun voted for another Bank charter, which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 to 37. This bill was vetoed by Mr. Madison. But in 1816, Mr. Calhoun again applied himself to the task, and the Bank was finally chartered.

Now, with what consistency can Mr. Calhoun say in justification of his present course, I "never had but one opinion."

"I'll have a starling that shall be taught to speak nothing but Mortimer," and Mr. Calhoun, who thinks the country always in a "crisis," speaks nothing but "bank," "debt," and "tax-paying people," about all which he never had but one opinion.—How much, alas, has this quondam statesman fallen! We have heard nothing from him but groans and objurgations.—He seems to be at war with civilization—upholding nothing, and speaking nothing of any practical utility. His language has sunken to the miserable growling vocabulary of a dull and disappointed demagogue. He has neither the merit of ingenuity nor common mother wit. His mind seems to be besmeared with the dust of its own metaphysics, and weakened, blinded and lost in its long erratic wandering. He once could dazzle, if he could not convince—he once could command admiration for his intellectual energies, if he could not [illegible] of his doctrines. But his day is gone. He no longer navigates the water in his power and pride—but he flounders upon the beach, and splashes faintly in the shallow breakers.

We confess that we experienced yesterday less the pleasure of a triumph than an emotion of pity, when Mr. Clay pounced upon his unreasonable and absurd jargon about "debt," his representing the "tax-payers," and about inequality in the disbursement of the public money. Whatever public debt there was, it was the legacy left us by the late administration.—The States were not to be abused on account of their indebtedness or for any fears of its hardship upon posterity. Although posterity has done nothing for them, yet what have they not done for posterity!—Mr. Clay's rebuke of Mr. Calhoun's constant pretence of representing the "tax-payers" was withering. All the People of this Union were tax-payers, and it was absurd and ridiculous to be eternally talking about the tax-paying people of South Carolina, when they contributed no more than any body else, and probably much less than some, to the support of the Government. And as to the unequal disbursement of the public money, it resulted from the nature of things, and if the Creator had made the tides to rise higher at Boston and New York than on the Gulf, it was no fault of this government. We could not reverse the laws of nature for the sake of spending precisely as much money in S. Carolina, as was necessary to be expended in the same space in other parts of the Union, and of the world. Equally ridiculous appeared Mr. Calhoun's proposition to put the Government on a procrustean bed, and limit its expenditure to an exact sum, to be no more and no less in a given year. We have seldom heard the Senator from Kentucky speak with more power and genuine eloquence, nor have we ever seen the Carolina Senator more completely thrown hors de combat.

Diarrhoea.—People need not be long troubled with that disorder, so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the Summer or Bowel Complaint, when the certain remedy therefor may be found on every man's table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two tea-spoonful of the former dissolved in a half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draught, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. [illegible]

Charlotte:

Thursday, August 12, 1841.

ELECTION FOR CLERKS.

The election for Clerk of the County Court of this County resulted in the election of Charles T. Alexander, jr. We give the vote below:

Precincts.	*Alexander.*	*Oates.*
Charlotte,	230	213
Hill's,	24	35
Doster's,	0	17
Philip's Schoolhse	61	58
McLeary's,	45	12
Davidson's Mills,	1	71
Wilson's,	124	17
People's Store,	95	66
Harrisburg,	7	66
Downey's,	97	57
Hart's,	135	22
Stewart's,	94	14
Steel Creek,	17	93
Labitt's,	39	19
Lawson's,	25	31
	1026	788
	788	
Alexander's maj.	238	

J. B. Kerr was re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court without opposition.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

A CARD.

The National Intelligencer of the 27th instant, received last night, contained the following:

"Appointment by the President, *Burgess S. Gaither*, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte."

So mote it be! This is the only notice that I have seen of the fact, which is quite as important to me as to any one else. I hold that office under a commission signed by Andrew Jackson, confirmed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. I presume that it is intended by the above notice that I am to vacate my office. In it I have always endeavored to be diligent and faithful, and am ready to surrender it at an hour's notice.

But, to my friends throughout the State, and I have acquaintances from the sand banks of the Edenton district where I was born, to the green hills of Buncombe, the reflection must be gratifying, that no cause is alleged either for want of capacity or integrity. It is true, that in the heated strife of last summer, some Whig capital was endeavored to be compounded from the trees and shrubs that was planted on the public grounds under my care. But that humbug had its day—and it appears, that those that abused will receive all the benefit, while I am situated as Virgil was, who compared himself to the hard working bees, who was abused and maltreated, while others received all the honey;—I planted the trees, but another reaps the fruit.—But how earnestly did they vociferate—"*No Proscription!*"

It was said by an ancient Philosopher, that he "wondered how two Roman soothsayers (who lived by humbugging the people) could look into each others face without laughing at the credulity of mankind." Let Mr. Tyler and Mr. Ewing apply this to their former professions, and present practices.

I have no complaints to utter—no ridiculous regrets. I am young, and I trust prudent and industrious, and the world is wide enough for us all. I shall return to the walks of private life, and to my professional pursuits, with a consciousness of having discharged my trust, and paid over every cent of the public money, and not much richer than when I first received it. If, however, my pockets are light, my conscience is also. I am only surprized that the removal was not made sooner. On the 4th of March last I saw the handwriting on the wall, and ever since "my house has been set in order." Since that time the angry waves of political proscription have been sweeping with its remorseless tide, the intelligent and the good from office, in every quarter of the nation.

I neither avoided or sought the conflict, but like the faithful Evan in Waverly, when his chief, McIvor fell, he asked "no grace for himself."

Respectfully, the public's obdt. servt.
JOHN H. WHEELER.

U. S. Branch Mint,
Charlotte, 31st July, 1841.

This epistle of eighteen I's reminds us of the saying of Horace—*Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*—a mountain in labor and lo! a short tailed mouse is brought forth: If any one ever doubted the ability and the retiring and exquisite modesty of the Colonel, this Card will satisfy every scruple upon that point. In the art of composition, the Colonel excels—in perspicuity he is unrivalled—in beauty of diction, he stands without a parallel, and in the strength and conciseness of language, who shall dare to contest the palm of victory with him? We intend to be exceedingly careful of the Card, and if ever we are blessed with little "responsibilities," we intend to keep it before them, remembering the maxim "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

But to the Card: The Colonel tells us that he received a commission from "Andrew Jackson confirmed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States." Now thereby hangs a "tail." The good citizens of this part of the world, probably, never knew why the [illegible] that there was some disagreement among his "[illegible]," relative to the individual who should obtain the office. The General's [illegible] "ris," and he swore "by the eternal" that he would bestow it upon industrious Johnny, "because he would please the women." The Colonel stated this fact himself and he dare not deny it. Was this not a grave reason, why he should be appointed Superintendent of the Mint! "Because he would please the women!" However, events have pretty clearly shown, that the *General*, despite his knowledge of human nature, made a sad mistake in his selection even on this point.

Steam! steam! puff, fry and hiss! cars roll onward with the speed of the livid lightning as it plays and flashes across the heavens! ye mailbags with ponderous locks of brass, ye rumbling coaches come thundering o'er the hills and bring officially the news that this pleaser of "the women" is removed! Tyler and Ewing, what are ye about? Why do ye not set the capital in commotion when ye see the world in convulsions? The great Col. Wheeler has stated publicly, that you have given him no intelligence of his removal: how dare you neglect so great a man! beware and tremble, or soon, this mighty Colonel will hurl you into the dust—and then, "farewell, a long farewell to all your greatness."

With more than maiden modesty he compares himself to Virgil, and calls himself an industrious bee. If he has been an industrious bee, the people have never obtained the honey—all they have received was dried and worm eaten comb.

As the Colonel has made a boast of his integrity, we will extract a small item from Report No. 18, 26th Congress, 2d Session, on the expenditures of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

1838. April 30. Voucher No. 6, To Trotter & Alexander for a Clock, $65 00

Now, we can prove that the Colonel never gave more than 50 dollars for this Clock; why he charged the government 65 dollars the people must judge. If the Colonel denies this statement, we stand prepared to prove it. We understand that the Superintendent also has purchased certificates of deposit from those who have deposited Gold Bullion for coinage and paid them in paper or bank rags, as the locos call it; yet he is perfectly shocked at the bare idea of speculation. Thus we see a Government Officer, shaving people at a time that gold coin commanded a premium.

Want of time prevents a farther investigation this week.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Order of Exercises.

1. Prayer by the Rev. John B. Davis of S. C.
2. Inauguration of the Rev. Sam'l. Williamson President of the College; Mortimer D. Johnston, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy; and the Rev. Saml. C. Wilson, Professor of Languages.

Inaugural Address of the President.

Speeches of the Graduating Class.

1st. M. C. McNair, of Robeson County, North Carolina.—Salutatory Address in Latin.

Music.

2nd. Thos. E. Davis, of Cabarrus County, North Carolina.—The principles of Curiosity.

3rd. Wm. H. Moore, of Lancaster, South Carolina.—Moral improvement necessary to sustain a free Government.

4th. Sam'l. C. Pharr, of Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina.—Importance to man of depending on his own efforts.

5th. Walter P. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg County North Carolina.—On Phrenology.

6th. Sam'l. L. Adams, of York District, South Carolina.—Influence of Imagination.

7th. Cyrus K. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.—Attraction of Local Associations.

8th. Richard W. Martin, of Cabarrus county, N. C.—Characteristics of the age.

9th. James C. Moore, of Iredell County, N. C.—The moral and intellectual qualities of man.

10th. James G. Ramsay, of Iredell County, N. C.—The welfare and perpetuity of our Republican Institutions.

11th. Daniel B. Wood, of Rowan County, N. C.—Effects of Ambition.

The Degrees conferred.

12th. Richard E. Sherrill, of Lincoln County, N. C.—Valedictory.

Literary Oration by John Gray Bynum, Esq. of Rutherford.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st of September next.—As the Faculty is now complete, parents and guardians will find it to their advantage to send their sons and wards to this seat of learning, just springing up in our midst. It is natural for mankind to invest that which is unknown, with more dignity than that which is common and familiar; so it is with regard to places for the education of youth. Many believe that Colleges at the North, are far more capable of qualifying their sons for usefulness in society, than those around us. This is an error, which as Southern people we should correct. The Institutions among us should be patronized and supported; if this was the case we soon would cease to hear of the superior claims of Northern Academies, Colleges and Universities.

We state for the satisfaction of those who desire to send their sons to this Institution, that the rate of expenditure is $7 50 per month for boarding at the Steward's [illegible] with an [illegible] and well prepared. [illegible] the students without extra charge. The rate of Tuition is $15 per session.

The addresses of the young gentlemen who graduated, were listened to by the assembly of beauty, wealth, and intelligence with great interest; frequent bursts of applause testified the approbation that they elicited.

The oration of John G. Bynum, was a rich intellectual treat. The audience were enchained by the flow of eloquence, and charmed by the classic taste of the orator. We hope he will consent to have the oration published; if he would consult the wishes of those who sat beneath his voice, he could not hesitate.

GEN. HARRISON AND MR. CLAY.

A publication having appeared, in which Gen. Harrison is represented as having expressed unfriendly feelings towards Mr. Clay, the following extract from a Speech, delivered by the former at Georgetown shortly before his Inauguration, was furnished for the Madisonian by Mr. C. C. Fulton, who vouches for its authenticity:

The Hon. Henry Clay having been toasted, Gen. Harrison rose and remarked in words and substance as follows:

"I take great pleasure in responding to the sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm by the company, for I am proud to be able to state that the distinguished individual alluded to is my firm personal and political friend. My own inclination, as well as a duty which I owed to the country, prompted me to tender him the first post in my Cabinet; but in his own good judgment, and no earthly man was blessed with a better judgment, he had declined it, and I felt willing to yield to his wishes, both from the knowledge that my Administration would receive cordial support from him as a Senator of the United States, and from the experience which had taught me that Henry Clay was always right, let him differ with whom he may.—I consider his judgment superior to that of any man living, for during my political life I have never differed with him on any important subject, that I did not afterwards become convinced that *he was right, and I was wrong.*"

A Mr. Brent, who was once a member of Congress from Lousiana, is now settled in Washington, and if we mistake not, was lately engaged in raising water-melons for the Washington market, is publicly whimpering in Washington because Mr. Clay has not resented "insulting language" which he says he addressed to him. Mr. Brent was an active Whig partizan before the late Presidential election, and Gen. Harrison promised him the office of District Attorney, in the District of Columbia. But the appointment was not made before the General's death, and has since been confered on another person, through the influence of Mr. Clay, as Mr. Brent alleges. Mr. Brent considered Mr. Clay under obligation to himself; and under the smart of disappointment and mortification, he addressed what he considered a very insulting letter to Mr. Clay, and he now sadly complains through the *Globe* that Mr. Clay did not get into a passion, think him "worthy of his hostility" and challenge him. He would then have the *gratification* of a chance to shoot the distinguished Senator. Mr. Brent is not the first man in the world who overrated his own importance, and then childishly exposed his mistake. As he could get no better he published a brief extract from a private *confidential* letter of Gen. Harrison, making some complaint against Mr. Clay for "ungenerous treatment" towards himself.

Gen. Harrison most probably thought it "ungenerous treatment" in Mr. Clay not to manifest greater deference to his greater age and public services, when they were both prominent candidates for the Presidency.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

"There are troubles rumored in Washington, which, if true, may prove of a serious nature.—The Public must be aware how frequent are unpleasant or alarming reports, and should receive what may float abroad with great caution. We learn that the difficulty now reported is between one or more of the Departments and the Executive, growing out of the removal of a number of clerks. This has been told us by a gentleman from Washington, but we trust that the apprehensions expressed by him will not be realized. Of the extent of the reported disagreement we cannot speak."

The National Gazette, from which we copy the above paragraph, gives too much countenance to the rumor of which it speaks by noticing it in any way. There is no foundation to justify it. These rumors are too often mere feints of the enemy which the Whig sentinels should always be upon their guard against being deceived by. So far from the above rumor being true, an entire and perfect harmony exists between the President and the Heads of Departments, and between and among the Heads of Departments themselves.—*National Intelligencer.*

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

When a plain, honest, upright and enquiring man, reads the denunciations of the present Administration, which are thundered out, from day to day, by its vindictive opponents, if he will think for a moment, he will, at once, perceive *where the shoe pinches.* He will see that the hopes of the Opposition leaders, who are the prime movers of all this noise, must be forever blasted, unless the Administration and its policy can be destroyed. This is a circumstance that ought never to be forgotten by a man, who wishes to understand our public affairs in their true light. If he be canvassing the merits of the Administration with a well-meaning, unaspiring neighbor, he may differ or agree with that neighbor, as the case may be, knowing that their objects are equally meritorious, and that they have a single eye to the public welfare. But when he meets with these *leaders*, and hears them anathematize the Administration and its policy—*let him beware!* The real grief of such men is—not that the Administration and their policy is of a certain character—*but that they exist at all!* They will tell him, without doubt, of a more excellent way to National prosperity, happiness and renown; but there will be one circumstance, one little circumstance, with [illegible] they may not [illegible] so well known to the [illegible] as by themselves and their co-adjutors! They will, with assumed pain, grieve over the failings of those who occupy the posts to which they aspire, when, in truth, it is the want of their *posts*, and not their frailties, which so exceedingly troubles them.

Let, therefore, the honest and well-meaning man, who desires to ascertain the true state of affairs, remember with whom he may be conversing, when the Administration and its policy are the topics. Let him also remember that a Caucus at Washington has decreed, that the Administration must be put down, right or wrong, and then ask himself, whether he will ever ratify so iniquitous a conspiracy!—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Clay and the Bank.—There are few members of the Whig party throughout the country, who will not view the conduct of Mr. Clay, in reference to the bank question, with feelings of unmixed pleasure.

We are free to admit, that we have felt a considerable degree of apprehension about the fate of a measure, in which the whole party take the deepest interest, and we have no doubt that this concern was shared, to a greater or less extent, by all our friends. But we begin now to discard all our misgivings, and to look forward to the future with the brightest hopes. At one time we were fearful Mr. Clay's sense of duty would not allow him to yield up, what he deemed one of the essential doctrines of the Whig creed, and that he would persist in demanding a measure embodying the strictest principles. But still we were not without the secret assurance that, when the crisis arrived, sooner than disappoint the expectations of the people, and disregard the wants of the country, he would suffer himself to be guided by that feeling of conciliation and liberal concession, which the occasion demanded, and which he had before, in more instances than one, brought into exercise with the most happy effect. Nor has he fallen short of our expectations. This last, though not the least noble act of his, is worthy of his fame as a man of transcendent talents, and a practical and sagacious statesman. It has, moreover, inspired his friends with confidence, and dispelled the forebodings of evil to his party, which began to be felt, as the prospects of a happy issue to this vexed and vital question gradually seemed to become overcast.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Plot Discovered.—The New Orleans papers contain intelligence of the discovery of a contemplated insurrection among the negroes of the plantations bordering on the river from Natchez to Baton Rouge. The Courier of July 21st, says:

"We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists, were to be assassinated. There are in our prison twenty-two negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected to day, to be examined and tried. White men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders.—One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes. A rumour prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept.—The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch, &c."

Mr. Calhoun in one of his late speeches against a National Bank, insisted especially upon the alleged fact, that, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, a proposition to insert a provision authorizing the creation of a Bank was made and rejected. What if this were true? Is not Mr. Calhoun an advocate for the issue of Treasury notes, and does he not know that the Convention which framed the Constitution discussed and rejected a proposition to insert a provision authorizing the issue of such notes.

But it is not true that the Convention rejected a proposition authorizing Congress to charter a National Bank. The proposition, which was rejected, was a proposition authorizing Congress to *create charters for any and every purpose whatever.*

So Mr. Calhoun, if he pleases, can remodel his argument. He cannot make it good for any thing against the creation of a Bank, but he can make it very good against the issue of Treasury notes. And surely it is high time for him to change sides.—Has he not already been three years on one side, losing all that "spice of life" which consists in "variety?" Is he getting unmindful of his great political maxim, that men, like wheels, are made to turn?

McLeod's trial is to take place at Utica in September, the Supreme Court having granted an order changing the venue from Niagara to Oneida county. The prisoner is said to be anxious for the trial, being entirely confident of his ability to furnish proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted. The excitement on this subject along the frontier appears to be quieted.

A Remarkable Fact.—A merchant of Wilmington told us the other day, that in upwards of twenty years experience, he had not known a single vessel to leave the port from not being able to procure a freight. Such is the variety of products shipped from this port that freighting vessels can always procure a cargo to some part of the world.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

BRITISH NAVY.

There are 105 ships of the line, 403 smaller vessels, and 87 steamers, in commission, in ordinary, or building, with a tonnage of 500,232. The number of seamen, boys and marines, 32,165. In two months after a declaration of war, it is believed that Great Britain could send to sea one hundred and fifty steam frigates!

The Bank of Cape Fear.—We perceive by a paper which has been forwarded to us by a friend from New York, that there is a considerable number of counterfeit notes upon this Bank in circulation. The times are so sadly out of joint that there are not wanting dishonest persons, who are ready and willing to resort to any expedient, "to raise the wind." We did not fear that our Bank notes would be counterfeited in our good old honest State, and we hoped that their limited circulation out of the State would have been a sufficient guaranty against such an attempt by the miserable gangs of desperadoes, that infest the northern States. In this, however, we are disappointed, and our citizens must keep a bright look out against these frauds and deceptions. The following is a list of the issues that are reputed to be counterfeited.

3's, pay Samuel Craig, Jan. 5, 1819; Williams, President.

5's, lett. D, pay J. Adams, Jan. 1, 1816.

10's, lett. C, pay to G. B. R. Sibley, Nov. 3, 1814.

10's, letter C, pay to J. Smith, Jan. 1, 1815.

50's, to whom pay unknown, Jan. 1 1816.—[*Newbern Spectator.*

The more uncongenial man to me in the world is a little great politician full of windy words. In the Legislature of Connecticut, a body remarkable for short speeches and efficient action, a young lawyer once took it into his head to make a set speech. He commenced early in the day, continued till dinner time, resumed in the afternoon, and went on till the dusk of the evening, when he closed in a very solemn impressive tone. An old member of the Legislature then arose, and proposed that they should "sing a hymn and close the meeting!" That young lawyer never attempted to preach again during the session.

Vigorous Still.—The N. York Tribune says, that the United States Bank has paid the July instalment of the five million loan to Michigan. This is great news for Michigan. There must be some vitality in the old "Monster" yet.—*Chron. & Sen.*

DIED

In this county, on the 5th inst., MATTHEW WALLACE, Esq., aged 74 years and 6 months.

NOTICE.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS expects to be absent from Charlotte some five or three months from this date. He is necessarily absent. It being his business to move permanently to this place. Those wishing his services will please call as soon as he returns, when he will be happy to wait upon any. He will then be able to give strict attention to business without any interruption.

☞ He will inform the Public of his return through the papers.

Aug. 8, 1841. 149

New Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for CASH,) the best

JEWELRY

ever brought to this market. His Stock comprises all the articles usually kept by him.

SAM'L. P. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 11, 1841. 151

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday of the Superior Court, being the 23d inst., two tracts of LAND, adjoining town, one containing 50 and the other 56 acres, the property of B. P. Boyd, conveyed by trust, for certain purposes therein mentioned. Terms, CASH.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

Aug. 11, 1841. 147

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the 31st instant, at the late residence of Matthew Wallace, dec'd., a large quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils,

CATTLE,
HOGS,
SHEEP,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given and good security required.

JAS. P. HENDERSON, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 11, 1841. 148

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, duly recorded and registered, I will sell at the Court House in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next, that eligible DWELLING, in the village of Lincolnton, at present occupied by James R. Dodge, Esq., together with two adjoining lots and all necessary outbuildings.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, a New and Comfortable CABIN, with ten acres of land adjoining, at Springville, or Wilfong's Spring, in the Northern part of Lincoln county.

Also a few articles of

Household Furniture, a Horse, Cow, &c.

☞ On the first of September, (Wednesday of Lincoln Superior Court) will be sold a number of

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS
AND
Miscellaneous Works.

Terms made known at sale.

H. W. GUION, *Trustee.*

Lincolnton, Aug. 3, 1841. 148

ATTENTION!
Officers of the 65th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms for drill. The Officers of the Staff are also ordered to appear.

By order of the Colonel,
J. H. KERNES, *Adj.*

Aug. 11, 1841. 147

ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., armed and equipped as the Constitution of the Company requires.

By order of the Captain.
F. M. ROSS, O. S.

Aug 11, 1841.

POETRY.

A RIDDLE.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

In different colors I am seen,
Except in purple or in green;
In blue or grey I oft appear—
Though best I look when black I wear.
My neighbor's orchard, house and land
In common lie at my command:
Yet should I choose to touch the fruit,
No profit follows my pursuit:
To me the ladies pay their court,
For without me they lose their forte,
To church I frequently repair,
Tho' truth I've little business there—
But must trouble men's devotion,
And set the ladies heads in motion;
And though I look up at the priest
To me a sermon is a jest,
To which I seldom pay attention,
Because I have no apprehension,
Unless I to the pulpit stray,
To teach the parson what to say;
Yet plays I always take delight in,
Especially when first filled with fighting,
At which I sometimes drop a tear,
Though not a little do I hear.
At balls I'm always to be seen,
Though sometimes hid behind a screen;
And though I scarcely ever dance,
At belles I dearly love to glance;
To grace the front I seldom fail,
Yet some have said I'm in a tail.

ANOTHER—BY THE SAME.

Tho' born without passions, desire, or pleasure,
Yet to pain I am subject beyond any measure;—
And tho' no terrestrial enjoyment I crave,
To gratify others I'm freely a slave:
Provok'd by ill usage I sometimes make bold,
The service to quit of the young and the old.
The former my service are sure to regain,
And till we grow old we ne'er part without pain.
My business is such that I seldom am clean,
And sometimes so foul I'm not fit to be seen;
Yet, strange! in this trim I am found at a table,
With lords and with dukes, with kings and with rabble.
Not a word do I speak to landlord or guest,
Yet I commonly help them all round at a feast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Granary,

A Tale which every person will read.

BY THE REV. A. C. THOMAS.

"Whoso readeth let him understand."

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requisite to prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents in advance; two dollars at the end of six months; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till the close of year.

"The facilities afforded by the government, for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality. N. B.—Agents will be allowed a generous per centage. Address (post paid) Proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but that he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week, for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm.—So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him—for, said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrerages would be but a drop in the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents—but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends.

The notice, however, became more frequent; and, having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially—but I saw there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here I have been laboring day and night almost for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment, I am conscious of inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; "but too many of them are like you!"

"Me!" I quickly rejoined in amazement; "too many like me!"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone—"pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years—and I have not had a cent of payment; I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousand of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reason as you reasoned; and, among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance, I shortly bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had been occasioned from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are, or whoever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of commission. Therefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sack of grain every week, and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

Some friend at the Astor House has sent me the following text, with a request that I would preach therefrom:

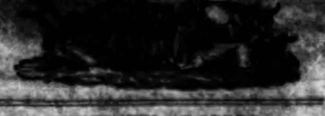
My dress too was wholly neglected.
My hat was slouched over my brow,
And I looked like a fellow suspected,
Of wishing to kick up a row.

My hearers—In the days of Alexander Pope, Esq., it was pretty generally considered, by the respectable portion of the community, that worth made the man; that he whose heart was kept from sinking into his stomach, by the pillars of strict integrity, and whose actions were governed by the impulse of generous principle, was not only a man, but a gentleman of the first order; but, now-adays, it is dress alone that makes the man and fashion the gentleman. The world of late has grown so artificial, and so numerous are its deceptions, that a person has to dig through a vast quantity of outward rubbish before he can arrive at the pure fountain of real merit. I mean by this that there are many individuals, whose outward appearances are as rough as the road to misery, who possess souls as smooth and as delicate as the down upon the back of a new hatched goslin, and whose hearts are as rife with the genuine seeds of rectitude as are peach trees with blossoms in the month of May—whose bodies like thatched cottages, present humiliating exteriors, and yet contain within peace, happiness, morality, contentment and comfort. On the other hand, I mean to assert, my friends, that most of those whom you see monopolizing nearly the whole of the side walk of society, in displaying the dry goods hung upon their backs—who are so puffed up with vanity that they can't squeeze themselves into the doors of honest industry without collapsing their flues—are just as destitute of those ennobling qualities which should characterize a man as a cob is of corn after passing through a shelling mill; and more rotten about the cores of their hearts than those foul transactions which once brought a disgrace upon Denmark.—I say, friends, that these fabricated specimens of dignity and worth require for the most part, an astonishing elevation of character to be worthy of a sheep stealer's contempt.

My dear hearers—The suspicious looking chap alluded to in my text, whose dress was so sadly neglected, and whose hat was slouched over his brow, *a la lofaire*, I have no doubt was as goodnatured, peaceable and worthy a fellow as can be found between here and heaven; but appearances were against him. The shallow souled fops of fashion by whom he was surrounded, looked upon him as a mere thing in the scale of being, not worthy of the paltry material of which human flesh is composed.—I would not be surprised if they even wondered how nature could have the extravagance to build up such an uncouth and forlorn figure of humanity, and gave it life and being to mar the beauty of her more delicate achievements; but, my friends, I venture to assert that under that antiquated hat could more solid sense be found than in as many of the pulpy pericraniums of dandies as could be packed within the boundless limits of creation; and that as innocent, generous and philanthropic a heart beats, beneath that homely jacket as ever throbbed in the bosom of angelic carnation.—Yet he looked as if he might have been suspected of kicking up a row! Because why? he chose rather to line his inside with the homespun flannel of wisdom than to ornament his surface with the velvet of folly and pride. But mark how he stands in the eyes of a corrupted and sin ridden world! Because his boots are down at the heel, his character is down at a level with his boots. Because his coat has grown threadbare, his reputation has also lost its gloss; and all his good qualities partake of the rust that covers his physical attributes. While angels are walking in the garden of his soul, the scornful devils of fashion throw stones over its walls and molest its peace. The flowers of his heart cast no perfume beyond his own nostrils; and that which is fragrance to him smells ranker than a shaken skunk to others. He gathers his own grapes from his own vines, and feasts solitary and alone, while others are gathering thistles along the thorn-covered walks of etiquette. In fact, he is nobody in the sight of vanity but a suspicious looking rowdy; but I would give more for the scrapings of his soul than for the good qualities that can be extracted from as many of your blustering bullies of broad cloth and buckram as Beelzebub ever kicked out from the limits of his esteem.

My respected hearers! if you wish to judge rightly of one of your fellow creatures and ascertain his true worth, you must look under his shirt bosom, and not attempt to criticise his externals. Aye, you must dive into the deep recesses of the heart, and fine what treasure are hidden there worthy of being possessed by the christian, the philanthropists and the *man*. All is not gold that glitters, says the adage, and neither is all that corruption which bears an outward tarnish. The world is decitful—man is deceitful—and woman, perhaps, is more so; but the elements of morality are free from guile and apparent wherever they exist. If you possess them, you will have the pleasure of knowing that you are deserving of the respect of the virtuous and good, no matter whether you look like scarecrows, hung upon the fence, or as comely to behold as the golden light of morning: May you ponder upon what I have said and grow wiser, better, and richer in spirit, till you finally bid good-bye to such a fleeting, false and deceptive world as this, and depart for another more pure, more glorious, and more lasting. So mote it be!—*N. Y. S. Mer.*

DOW, JR.



SOUNDNESS OF SEEDS.

Cobbet, whose writings and investigations on the subject of gardening have generally been considered orthodox, gives the following rules for the choice of seeds:—

The way to try seed is this: Put a small quantity of it in *lukewarm* water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug, or basin, will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as top. Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish and turnip, will, if good, go to the bottom at once. Cucumber, mellon, lettuce and endive, and many others, require a few minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be worked by your fingers, in a little water, and well wetted before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed to get off part of the hairs which would otherwise act as feathers to a duck. The seed of beet and mangel wurtzel, are in a case or shell.—The rough things we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds.

Therefore the trial by water as to these two seeds, is not conclusive; though, if the seed be very good, if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in the water, after being in the glass an hour. And as it is a matter of such great importance, that every seed should grow, in a case where the plants stand so far apart; as gaps in rows of beet and mangel wurtzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all, after being put into warm water, and remaining there an hour.

There is another way in ascertaining this important fact, the soundness or unsoundness of seeds, and that is, by sowing them either in a hot-bed or under a hand-glass. But there is this to be said: that with a strong heat under, and with such complete protection above, seeds may come up that would not come in the open ground. There may be enough of the germinating principle to cause vegetation in a hot bed, and not enough to produce it in the open air and cold ground. Therefore, I incline to the opinion, that we should try seeds, as our ancestors tried witches, not by fire, but by water; and that, by following up their practice, we should reprobate and destroy all that do not readily sink.

I always sow new seed in preference to old, if in all other respects I know the new to be equal to the old; and as to the notion, that seeds can be the better for being old, even more than a year old, I hold it to be monstrously absurb, and this opinion I give as the result of long experience, most attentive observation, and numerous experiments, made for express purpose of ascertaining the fact.—*Am. Traveller.*

TRIMMING ORCHARDS.

This is a very necessary and important operation. Large apples of same sort the are better than small ones, not only on account of the size, but the flavor is more perfectly developed,—especially when they grow well exposed to the sun and air. Our rule is, the higher the color, the higher the flavor, of that particular kind. Now when the branches become crowded and proportionately stunted, we have no right to expect fine fruit; and the only remedy is judicious pruning.

Writers have differed in regard to the best time of performing this operation, some preferring the winter season, and some the summer. Both seasons, are favorable, but the sooner it is done the better. If any farmer from indulging in theory should prefer the latter period, let him first consider how it will agree with his other business; and if it should appear clearly that he will have nothing to interrupt him when the summer comes well and good—let him defer it till that time. If on the contrary, should his corn-field, or potatoes, mending roads, or any other service, be likely to interfere,—let him make up his mind at once, to do it now before the sap begins to flow, if possible; and remember that a coat of paint over the stumps of the larger limbs when amputated, is worth more than all the theory that has been invented.

Now a few words in regard to the manner. Cut the under side of large limbs *first* to prevent them from splitting down; and in cutting of all limbs, whether large or small, be careful to have as little naked wood as possible,—leaving it very smooth, neither jagged, nor split, nor haggled. For this purpose, the saw is the proper instrument on most of the large limbs; though a broad chisel on the end of a pole, and even the axe in dextrous hands may be used in some situations; but then let none but dextrous hands touch it. Most of the trimming in our orchards, is miserably done.—*New Genessee Farmer.*

BUTTER.

The summer is the best time for the makers or the purchasers of butter to lay in their stock for the year. It is the best time, because it is usually the cheapest, because it is the sweetest and richest, and because, if put down sweet and in good condition, it will remain good through the season. It is useless to deny that there is a vast deal of wretched butter consumed in this country, when it would be quite as easy, and more for the profit of the makers, to produce a superior article. We have good pastures, good cows, and there can be no good reason given why good butter should not be the result. In the first place, every thing connected with the making of butter should be perfectly sweet and clean. No smoke, dust, or disagreeable smells should ever exist in the milk-house or dairy. Every thing of this kind has its effect on the cream, and leaves its taint on the butter.—The milk should be skimmed, and the cream churned at the proper time and the proper temperature. The buttermilk should be promptly separated; and in salting, none but salt of the finest, purest kind is admissible. Next to leaving milk in the butter to putrefy, the use of bad salt has the most [illegible] in making this article worthless. [illegible] recommend washing [illegible] in cold water to free it from the milk, and this mode is practiced in some of the best districts of Europe or the United States. If the milk is thoroughly separated, however, the particular method is of very little consequence; and perhaps a machine for working the buttermilk out, such as has been figured in the Cultivator, or some similar contrivance, will be found as effectual as any thing. But butter, if made ever so perfectly, will not keep well unless it is also packed well. Total exclusion from the air seems necessary, and when this is combined with a low temperature, butter can be kept an indefinite period of time. It is the adventitious circumstances only that make poor butter, for as it is a pure animal oil, if freed from those things that have a tendency to spoil it, it would keep as long and with as little trouble as tallow or lard. It is the difficulty of freeing butter from the substances connected with it, that have a constant tendency to putrefaction, that renders the packing of butter of so much consequence to its preservation. Stone jars we have found superior to any thing else for packing butter. They are sweet, cool, impervious to air, and from their shape leave but a small surface to be exposed, or covered with brine. The butter, whether packed in jars or firkins, must be beat solid, and the vessel, whatever it may be, should be filled at once. The difficulty attending firkins, is, that all wood contains more or less acid, and this, decomposing the salt, imparts an unpleasant tase and flavor to the butter in the cask. This is partly remedied by filling the firkins with strong brine, and allowing them to stand a few days before using, but the cause is never entirely removed. Experiments made in Scotland proved that the wood of the linden or bass wood contained the least acid, and this is supported by the fact that in the Tyrolese salt work, where water is brought to the point of saturation by pecolating through bundles of twigs, or faggots, those of the basswood are always preferred to any other. In this country, firkins of heart ash are preferred, and perhaps are as good as any that can be used. We have known a firkin of butter properly headed, thrown into a well where the water was of the temperature of about 50° to 55°, and when taken out, after a submersion of a year, was as sweet as when put in. Perhaps where circumstances admit, butter might be advantageously kept in this way in vats filled with running spring water of the proper temperature.—Jars or firkins when filled with butter should have some pure strong brine poured on the top of the butter, and kept there for the purpose of excluding the air until the article is wanted for use. Instead of the brine some use salt, and others prefer a linen cloth saturated in brine, for this purpose. But whatever is used, the top of the jar or firkin should be carefully covered with a board, or what is much better, a clean flat stone.—They should stand on flat stones, in a cool place in the cellar, and may be occasionally looked to, to see that the surface is properly secured, and the air excluded.

BEES.

The apiary or bee-shed, must be kept clean and airy, should be white-washed every spring; and if, once or twice, during the heat of summer, the bees were all gently removed some cool evening—the apiary covered up close with old carpets, &c. and a strong smoke from tobacco, kept up in it for half an hour, every insect would be destroyed. The floor, and shelves, &c. would require to be afterwards swept off clean, and watered; the shed being left open till morning, for ventilation and the removal of the odor of tobacco, before the bees were replaced, which they must be, by sunrise next day. Every opportunity must be taken to destroy the moth, when visible—either by hand, or by placing, during the evening, a bright lamp over a basin of water or soap suds, in front of the apiary, which will attract them; and they will, like all of this tribe of insects, scorch their wings and perish.

Towards the latter end of August, or early in September, the grand attack will be made on the drones, ending in their complete destruction. No top boxes should be removed until this takes place—though if much needed, they may be taken off. It is better, too, to let them remain in their place over winter, until they are required, as there the honey will not become candied. Immediately after a box is removed, the holes in the top of the box on which it sat, must be neatly plugged up.

Bees ought not to be permitted to leave their hives until settled warm weather, in the spring; and until the first wild flowers come in bloom. We have frequently a few clear, warm days in the winter, when the bees, particularly if the stands face the south, and are exposed to the sun's rays, will leave the hives and fly about. This should not be permitted—during such days, keep the grates shut down. They can gather no honey, nor be benefitted in any way—many of them perish by being exposed to an occasional chilly blast, or become the prey of birds. Every bee, at this season of the year, is valuable.

If it becomes necessary to feed a weak swarm, during winter or early spring—which may very soon be known, by the weight of the hive—it must be done, by supplying them with a little honey in the comb; or syrup prepared by adding two quarts of water to one of honey, and boiling a few minutes, after adding a table spoonful of salt—skim off all impurities, and after it has cooled, pour a little into a plate, over which lay a few twigs—raise the lower box, and place this on the stand where the bees will quickly find it. Where honey or sugar is scarce, they may be fed with a syrup prepared from the sugar beet, thus—after carefully washing the roots, grate them down, and press out the juice; to each gallon of this, add one tea-spoonful of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) three tea spoonsful of salt—boil until all impurities are thrown off, and there will remain a fine syrup, on which bees will do well.

Every other day, instead of this syrup, they may be supplied with a little fresh, sweet corn-meal, to which has been added about one sixth of fine salt—sift the mixture on a plate, which place on the stand.

Humidity or dampness is always to be guarded against, [illegible] than [illegible] should never be allowed to lodge round the hives. Nor ought the stands to be removed and [illegible] during [illegible] weather—though this [illegible] be attended to, at least once a fortnight, all the year round, and more especially in winter.—*Bee Breeding in the West.*

Turnip Fly.—Mr. L. B. Pearsons of Perry N. Y., in an article in the new *Genesee Farmer*, remarks, "I have long been in the practice of raising *Ruta Bagas*, and for the last five years, have not failed of obtaining a good crop. My mode is simply to soak the seed *twenty-four or forty-eight hours* in Tanner's Oil, and then roll it in plaster to facilitate the sowing. A very small quantity of oil is sufficient, and it is only necessary to moisten the seed thoroughly, and allow it to penetrate.—The offensive odour of the oil, and the first leaves of the young plant are so impregnated with it, that the flies will not eat them."

Lightning rods should not be painted.—All metals are good conductors of electricity: the fluid in passing along a conductor, is confined almost entirely to its surface. Where that surface is covered with oil paint, or any non-conducting substance, the passage of the fluid is obstructed—it accumulates upon the rod, and is very liable to leave it and strike into the building, or to some other object which may present a better conducting surface.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. 1841.

Catharine Pahel vs. George Pahel.	Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that George Pahel, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore, Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Charlotte Journal printed in Charlotte, that the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law, for Cabarrus county, on the 3d Monday in August, 1841, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at Office, this 31st day of May, 1841.

A. J. SHANKLE, *Clerk.*

June 3, 1841. Price adv. $10. 3m

INFORMATION WANTED, *of Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from *Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamestown*, who engaged him in *March*, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. *Mr. Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young *Mr. Pitts* carried another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he heard of *Garner* driving a stage about 160 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

MOFFATT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

[illegible]

For sale by THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 12, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Foundry,
74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THE Subscribers take this method of acquainting their friends and the public generally, that [illegible] TYPE FOUNDRY [illegible] Messrs. Conner and Cooke, [illegible]

All articles manufactured by them [illegible]

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at short notice.

N. B. [illegible]

New York, February 25, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." [illegible]

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.
Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Type, [illegible]

George F. Nesbitt [illegible]

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, N. Y.
March 18, 1841.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.